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1907/08

THE JOURNAL  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

## Announcement



# American International College

(Formerly French-American College)



1907=8



ANNOUNCEMENT  
OF THE  
AMERICAN-INTERNATIONAL  
COLLEGE

AND  
ACADEMY

FOR  
1907-8

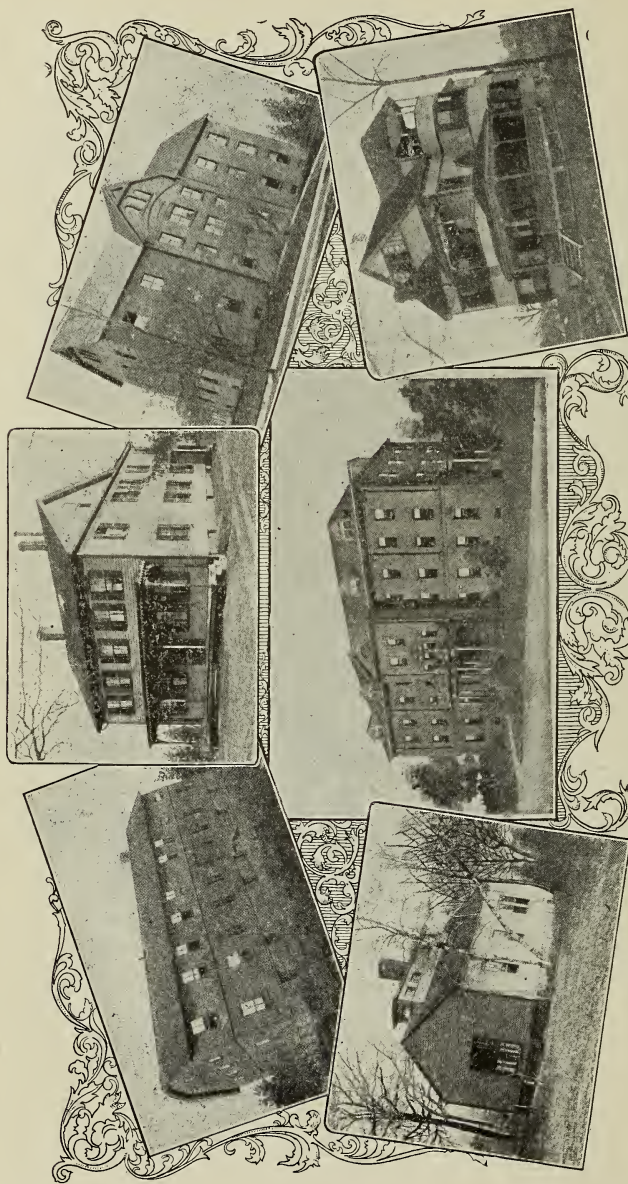
WITH  
REGISTER OF STUDENTS

FOR  
1906-7

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

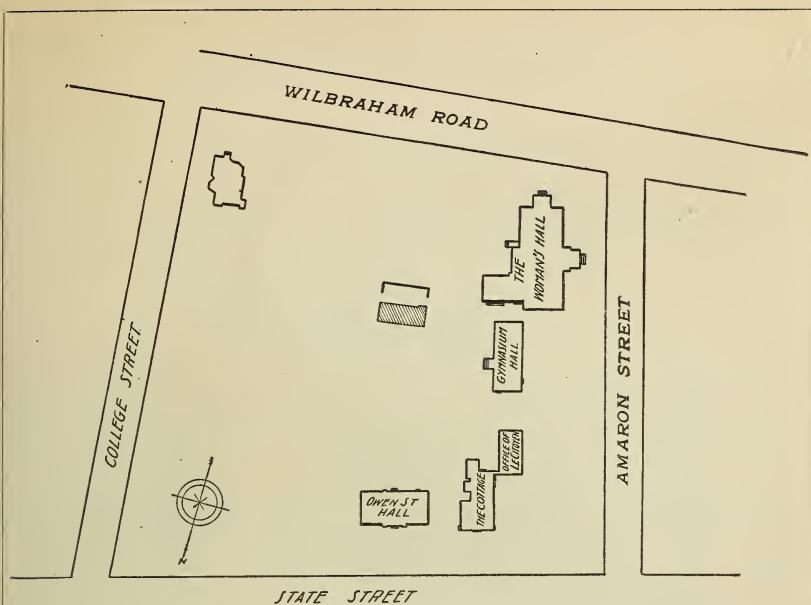
1907



Owen Street Hall  
The Amaron House

Cottage  
Woman's Hall

Gymnasium Hall  
Printing Office



## CAMPUS

AN entire square, five acres, two miles from railroad station, in a beautiful part of the city. Street cars pass on two sides of Campus.



## CORPORATION.

1885	REV. CALVIN E. AMARON, D. D.	Montreal, P. Q.
	REV. JOSHUA COIT	Boston, Mass.
1889	GEORGE C. BALDWIN	Springfield, Mass.
	REV. F. BARROWS MAKEPEACE	New York, N. Y.
1893	JONATHAN BARNES	Springfield, Mass.
	HENRY H. BOWMAN	Springfield, Mass.
	REV. SAMUEL H. LEE, M. A.	Springfield, Mass.
1894	REV. PHILIP S. MOXOM, D. D.	Springfield, Mass.
	H. CURTIS ROWLEY	Springfield, Mass.
1897	HENRY A. KING	Springfield, Mass.
1898	SAMUEL E. LORD	Lawrence, Mass.
	GEORGE H. SUTTON	Springfield, Mass.
1899	WILLIAM E. WRIGHT	Springfield, Mass.
	REV. EMILE J. PALISOUL	Manchester, N. H.
	REV. JOSEPH H. SAWYER, L. H. D.	Easthampton, Mass.
	MISS MARY E. WOOLLEY, Litt. D.	South Hadley, Mass.
1903	MRS. ELIZA T. SMITH	Hartford, Conn.
	ROSCIUS C. NEWELL	Three Rivers, Mass.
1904	REV. FREDERICK E. EMRICH, D. D.	Boston, Mass.
	DWIGHT W. HAKES, JR.	Springfield, Mass.
1905	REV. ROCKWELL HARMON POTTER, D. D.	Hartford, Conn.
	REV. OZORA S. DAVIS, Ph. D.	New Britain, Conn.
1906	REV. EUGENE M. ANTRIM	Springfield, Mass.
	REV. W. W. WEEKS, D. D.	Springfield, Mass.
1907	N. P. AMES CARTER,	Chicopee, Mass.
	MISS MIRIAM L. WOODBERRY,	Boston, Mass.

## OFFICERS OF CORPORATION.

REV. SAMUEL H. LEE, President.  
 PRINCIPAL J. H. SAWYER, Vice President.  
 DWIGHT W. HAKES, Jr., Treasurer.  
 JONATHAN BARNES, Clerk,  
 H. CURTIS ROWLEY, Auditor.

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 TRUSTEES.

Ex-Officio.

REV. SAMUEL H. LEE, DWIGHT W. HAKES, Jr.  
 JONATHAN BARNES.

Term Expires in 1908.

REV. FREDERICK E. EMRICH, REV. JOSHUA COIT,  
 MISS MIRIAM L. WOODBERRY REV. W. W. WEEKS

Term Expires in 1909.

REV. PHILIP S. MOXOM, ROSCIUS C. NEWELL  
 REV. ROCKWELL HARMON POTTER,  
 REV. OZORA S. DAVIS.

Term Expires in 1910.

GEORGE C. BALDWIN, REV. J. H. SAWYER,  
 REV. E. M. ANTRIM. MRS. ELIZA T. SMITH,

Term Expires in 1911.

H. CURTIS ROWLEY, N. P. AMES CARTER  
 MISS MARY E. WOOLLEY, REV. E. J. PALISOUL

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 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. S. H. LEE, REV. R. H. POTTER,  
 JONATHAN BARNES, PRINCIPAL J. H. SAWYER,  
 REV. E. M. ANTRIM.

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President

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Yale.

Economics, Psychology, Ethics, Political Science.

ROBERT N. WHITEFORD, Ph. D., Dean.

Wabash College.

English Language and Literature.

GEORGE H. HOWARD, PH. D., Registrar.

Illinois Wesleyan.

History, Mathematics.

REV. JOHN LUTHER KILBON, B. A.

Williams.

Biblical Literature.

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American International College.

Principal of Boys' Department,

Latin and Greek.

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REV. ALEXANDER MAGE, B. A. B. D.

University of France.

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GARABED H. PAELIAN, B. A. M. A.

Anatolia, Oberlin.

Natural Sciences. Vocal Music.

MISS MARION HOSFORD, B. A.

University of Vermont.

Mathematics, English.



MRS FRANCES H. ELDREDGE,  
Mount Holyoke,  
Bible, Latin, French.

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MISS M. FRANCES BRAY.  
Principal of Woman's Department,  
English Branches.

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MISS JULIA E. WHITE  
Piano.

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MISS HARRIET D. HALL,  
Superintendent of the Home.

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#### CALENDAR.

- 1907 Wednesday, September 18, Fall term begins. Dining Hall  
open, P. M.  
Thursday, November 25, Thanksgiving day.  
Thursday, December 19, Fall term ends.
- 1908 Thursday, January 2, Winter term begins.  
Thursday, January 30, Day of prayer for colleges.  
Wednesday, February 12, Lincoln's Birthday.  
Saturday, February 22, Washington's Birthday.  
Thursday, March 26, Winter term ends.  
Friday, March 27, Spring term begins.  
April, Prize Debate.  
April, Prize Speaking Contest.  
Sunday, April 19, Lexington Day.  
Wednesday, April 22, Essays for prize to be handed in.
- Closing Week, Friday, June 5, to Tuesday, June 9, Examinations.  
Sunday, June 7, Baccalaureate.  
Monday, June 8, Class A Promotion Exercises.  
Tuesday, June 9, Corporation Meeting, Academy Promotions.  
Wednesday, June 10, Annual Collation, Commencement.  
Term ends.  
Wednesday, September 16, Fall term begins.

## CHARTER OF THE COLLEGE.

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Be it known that whereas, Owen Street, John M. Greene, Charles A. Dickinson, Charles H. Wilcox, Smith Baker, Calvin E. Amaron and Henry T. Rose have associated themselves, with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the French Protestant College, for the purpose of giving instruction to both young men and women in such branches of education as are usually taught in our New England schools and colleges, with special reference to training students to become efficient teachers, missionaries and preachers, of the Protestant faith, and have complied with the provisions of the statutes of this Commonwealth in such cases made and provided as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer, Clerk and Trustees of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of corporations and recorded in this office. Now, therefore, I, Henry B. Pierce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, certify that said Owen Street, J. M. Greene, C. A. Dickinson, C. H. Wilcox, S. Baker, C. E. Amaron and H. T. Rose, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as, and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of the French Protestant College, with the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions which by law appertain thereto.

The said College is hereby authorized to grant such honorary testimonials and confer such honors, degrees and diplomas as are granted or conferred by any university, college or seminary of learning in this Commonwealth; and the diplomas so granted shall entitle the possessors to the immunities and privileges allowed by usage or statute to the possessors of like diplomas from any university, college or seminary of learning in this Commonwealth; provided, that no such honors, degrees or diplomas shall be conferred except by a vote of a majority of the trustees of said corporation.

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five.

(L. S.)

HENRY B. PIERCE.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.



OWEN STREET HALL. Erected 1888. Named from the late Rev. Owen Street, D. D., of Lowell. Contains office, library, recitation rooms, and rooms for the college young men.



AMARON HOUSE

## NAME.

As appears in the charter the first name of this institution was French Protestant College. For weighty reasons given at the time, June 1st, 1894, the Corporation voted to change the name to French-American College. The requisite legal procedure was taken and the change effected and published June 28, 1894.

But as time elapsed this name became misleading. Other races came into the school and became more numerous than the French. The institution widened its outlook with the enlarging of the foreign population settling among us. The name unfortunately continued the impression that the college was for the French only. It not only failed to advertise, but concealed the fact of our broadened objective. Complaints have come from the public for several years that we do not make ourselves understood. Therefore that our name may accord with the reality, it was voted at the annual meeting of the Corporation, June 6, 1905, to adopt the name American International College, the word International denoting the broad scope of the institution, and the word American its type and spirit and aim. According to this vote, after all legal requirements had been met, the following authoritative declaration was published July 13, 1905.

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NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME.—We, Samuel H. Lee, President, and Jonathan Barnes, Clerk of French-American College, a Corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Springfield, and subject to the provisions of Chapter 125 of the Revised Laws, hereby give notice that said Corporation by a two-thirds vote of its members present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose, and by the authority of the Commissioner of Corporations afterwards given upon due public notice and hearing, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 109 of the Revised Laws, changed its name, and adopted the name of American International College, which shall hereafter be its legal name.

SAMUEL H. LEE, President.

JONATHAN BARNES, Clerk



## STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

The following statement of the principles of the College was adopted at the meeting of the Corporation, June 1st, 1894.

I. This is a Christian institution. It is established in the interests of the Kingdom of Christ, for the purpose of forming and developing Christian manhood and womanhood.

II. This is a Protestant College, recognizing the Holy Scriptures as the supreme authority in all matters of faith and practice, and affirming for all men the right of private judgment and liberty of conscience.

III. This is an evangelical institution, accepting that interpretation of Scripture teaching which is generally held among the churches commonly called evangelical.

IV. This is a catholic institution, in hearty accord with all branches of Christ's church, and in deep sympathy with all evangelizing movements throughout ecumenical Christendom, which tend to further the establishment of Christ's kingdom throughout the world.

V. This is an American institution, maintaining those intellectual and moral standards which prevail in American institutions of higher Christian education, upholding American ideals, inculcating the American spirit and supporting American institutions of social order and of civil and religious liberty.

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THE SPECIAL NEED OF THIS COLLEGE.

According to the census of 1900 nearly sixty per cent. of the population of the North Atlantic Division of States was of foreign parentage. In the last six years about five millions of immigrants, mostly from Southern and Eastern Europe, have landed on these shores. They are from great races that have played a large part in the history of the past, and coming here in such vast numbers are destined powerfully to affect the development of the great composite nation which we of America have already become. That they may contribute to American Life the best of their inheritance, they must be made to share in the best of our own. Higher Christian education has made us; Higher Christian education must assimilate them.

The fifty three colleges in these states of the North Atlantic with their affiliated Academies have no practical relation to this multitude of foreigners. The ordinary American college is adapted to American youth. It does not meet the foreigner where he lives. As organized it would fail in Italy or Greece.

The American International College aims to do something which nobody else is doing. It is the only College in the United States expressly established, adapted and conducted to meet, in respect to Higher Christian education, the peculiar needs of youth of foreign parentage.

In early days the need of a thoroughly educated ministry of the gospel brought the American College into existence. Yet the college was not a professional school; it did not teach theology; it did not aim to make specialists. It gave a broad and liberal culture. It sought to develop men so introduced to the learning of their time, so thoroughly disciplined in the use of their powers, that they could enter advantageously upon professional studies and become leaders in church and state. Thus the historic college has raised up not only a ministry of the gospel, but also a ministry of justice, a ministry of healing, a ministry of education, a ministry indeed of the entire civil and social order. The worth of the numerous colleges of the United States to the American people in holding up a high ideal of manhood and in furnishing a well disciplined and richly equipped leadership cannot be over estimated.

America has become the teacher of the nations. In their coming hither, a new pedagogical problem is presented to the American educator. The foreign mind is different from the native American and must be differently approached. Its elementary notions and inherited tendencies must be respected. The religious teaching of the ordinary college is adjusted to the native American and makes assumptions that do not hold with the foreigner. The same is true of the intellectual condition. The curriculum must be modified, not to lessen the work to be done, but to secure work in directions especially needed. The mental attitude of the teacher and his relation to the pupil require special adjustment. In a multitude of ways the experienced American teacher finds himself here compelled to learn anew how to deal with his pupils. It is as absurd to expect that the current American system of education will answer for all these incoming races as that Mrs. Lydia Pinkham's Pills will cure all the ills that flesh is heir to.

The American International College aims, therefore, in giving instruction in branches usually taught in our New England schools and colleges, to bring foreign Americans into a certain kind of life, a life in which a pure Christianity at once creates and regulates liberty. It purposes to immerse young people in the best possible atmosphere, and both by explicit teaching and social influence, initiate them into an order of things unknown to their fathers. This institution offers not merely instruction in things named in the catalogue, but a set of influences, a sum total of forces, religious, moral, intellectual and social, fully to develop and richly equip for



the best activities in American life, those who, because they are not born to American conditions, need a regime particularly adapted to them.

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### POINTS TO BE NOTED.

The American International College is a college in the American sense, authorized to confer all the degrees that certify a liberal education and exceptional attainments, and its curriculum is the same as that adopted by other colleges, as leading to the degree of B. A., materially modified to meet the special needs of foreigners, the modification, however, not lessening the work required. To the young men and women of foreign parentage it affords a training which will rank them with the educated men and women of America and equip them for leadership among their own people and among all kinds of Americans.

These youth need special training for admission to college; they must be met where they are. Therefore the college is organized with a preparatory department with a four years' course which corresponds in its compass to the ordinary Academy or High School. Ignorance of English is no barrier, this being a condition which the school is particularly adjusted to meet. English is taught in all stages, elementary, secondary and advanced, with a fulness of detail and continuity of practice unnecessary elsewhere, for the purposes of conversation, writing and public address. A generous familiarity with English Literature is acquired. Through the entire eight years of Academy and College the study of English is continually pursued. At the end of the academy course the student will have a working knowledge of it for ordinary relations, but he will not be even with the native American who has used it for twenty years. A rich vocabulary, a nice discrimination between kindred words, the instinctive use of idioms, can be acquired only by prolonged study and the constant use of the language in the pursuit of the more advanced subjects of college study, each of which has to a large degree a vocabulary and idioms of its own.

A liberally educated foreigner should master his native language and literature as well as if trained in his native land, not only for influence with his own race, but also for that mental breadth which initiation into two systems of thought—his own and the English—will afford. Here is an advantage which the foreigner has over the native American and here is his opportunity to impart to American life the excellences of his own racial inheritance. Accordingly, the American International College provides extended instruction in French, Italian and Spanish, affording not only a reading knowledge

of them but a mastery of them for all the uses of society, private and public, and a liberal acquaintance with their literatures. These are Latin races and the classics have a genetic relation to these modern tongues. Hence Latin is natural and easy for them to learn, and is helpful in mastering their own and the English. There is no better way to learn English than to translate Latin into English. In many schools Greek is discarded, but it would be grotesque to educate our Greeks and not make them familiar with the mother of their own speech—the most perfect language, the most perfect instrument of thought in the world—the Greek of Xenophon and Plato. Shall they not incorporate something worthy into American life. Young men come to us from foreign institutions to acquire Greek in preparation for the theological seminary.

Special attention must be given to American History. Arithmetic has its American applications to be learned. American Institutions—civil, educational, religious—are to be studied that youth may know how best to relate themselves thereto.

The sciences, history, ethics, economics, psychology, political science and kindred advanced subjects are taught as elsewhere, with however numerous special adaptations to the peculiar attitude of mind addressed. Each race has its own philosophy and the elements of each philosophy are germinant in the youthful mind. The teacher must recognize them

Industrial training is afforded in the conduct of the domestic affairs of the institution, cooking, sewing, laundry work, dining room service, house keeping and home making; and in the printing department a trade of great importance is taught. In all these activities, needy students may pay a part of their bills.

The close affiliation of the college with the preparatory department is of great value to both. The College sets up a standard for the Academy. It creates in the academy student a new ideal and awakens aspirations for its realization. It presents a liberal education as attainable. The Academy matches this college, the exceptional courses in the academy fit the student for the exceptional courses of the college and enables him to complete them. Prolonged continuance in the same atmosphere gives the college adequate opportunity to mold and consolidate the manhood and womanhood of its students.

The American International College is a Christian institution. It accepts the Holy Scriptures as containing an authoritative revelation of God. It inculcates New Testament Christianity and endeavors to exemplify its gracious spirit. It accords to all freedom of thought and entire liberty of conscience. It relies implicitly upon a pure inspiring religion for the formation of right character. The English Bible is studied from the beginning to the

end of the course—as literature, as an English classic, as history, but chiefly as the text book of Christianity—the book which “maketh wise unto salvation.”

All these advantages are afforded at so low a cost that any young man or woman really in earnest, faithful, persistent, willing to work and studious can make sure of that liberal education which in these days is requisite to leadership in church or state.

#### COLLEGE LIFE.

The college grounds comprise about five acres of land in one of the pleasantest parts of a beautiful city. There are five buildings, affording accommodations for one hundred and ten. The rooms are simple but comfortable and each student cares for his own. In Woman's Hall is the dining room for all. The board furnished is substantial, nutritious, palatable. The community is busy and happy with studies, manual duties for many, and opportunities for sports and social interchange.

The variety of races gives a pleasing picturesqueness to the community of students. One finds himself traveling from land to land as he mingles with the different peoples, yet finds himself at home in talking with comrades in his own tongue.

Sixteen races live together harmoniously, growing into that cosmopolitan spirit which should characterize every American. Race feeling and interest are desirable, but here is no place for race jealousy or animosity. The school aims not merely to impart instruction, but also and mainly to build up character. But it is not for the vicious. Only those who can bring a certificate of good moral character can be admitted; only such as maintain that character can remain. The use of tobacco, intoxicating liquors or profane or vulgar speech is not allowed. The rules are few; only such as any earnest student would make for himself. The test of conduct is whether or not it is worthy of a community of manly men and womanly women.

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#### LOCATION.

Springfield is one of the most attractive cities in New England. It is situated on the Connecticut river about sixty miles from Long Island Sound, and a hundred miles west of Boston. It is orderly and well governed, and its 75,000 inhabitants, thrifty and intelligent, live in exceptionally pleasant conditions and far and wide it is known as the “City of Homes.” On the hill stretching eastward from the river is the American International College, with about five acres of land and six buildings, making a property worth about

\$100,000. Less than a half of a mile away is the International Y. M. C. A. Training School. These institutions live in mutually helpful relations and constitute a notable and unique addition to the remarkable educational forces of the Connecticut Valley; northward are Dartmouth and Amherst, with Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges for women, and Williston Seminary; to the south we find Trinity at Hartford and Wesleyan at Middletown, and old Yale not far away. In this grand fellowship comes the American International College to accomplish a work to which none of the rest is adapted. Springfield is central, easy of access and healthful, while its intellectual and moral atmosphere is of the highest order.

#### COLLEGE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The college grounds occupy an entire Square between Boston and Wilbraham Roads on which are six buildings. The Cottage was formerly a farm house and is now occupied by young men. Owen Street Hall, named in honor of the late Rev. Owen Street, D. D. one of the founders and benefactors of the college, is in its three upper stories a dormitory for young men, the lower floor being used for library, offices and recitation rooms. Gymnasium Hall is a dormitory for the younger boys. Miss Henrietta G. Metcalf resides here in charge of them, making a home for them and furnishing entertaining instruction and many advantages not noted in any curriculum of study. On the first floor are the boys' parlor and Class A under the charge of Mrs. Schlichter, with three recitation rooms.

Woman's Hall is a dormitory for young women, where reside the several ladies of the Faculty. The lower floor is for the general uses of the college, furnishing chapel, dining room, kitchen, etc. for the entire body of students.

The Amaron House purchased of the former President is occupied by Prof. R. N. Whiteford.

In the printing office *Le Citoyen Franco-Americain* is prepared for the Press.

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#### RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

It is the constant aim to teach and exemplify the Christianity of the New Testament. Worship is attended by all every morning in the chapel and in the dining room in the evening. This service is conducted so earnestly and with the consideration of such a variety of immediate practical interests, that it is saved from the formalism which is apt to characterize stated religious exercises in schools and colleges. The students generally are interested and enter into it with a cordial and sympathetic spirit.



Students are required to attend church Sunday morning, and unless arranged for with the President, denominational preferences being respected, all attend Hope Congregational Church, where sittings are furnished free of charge to the college.

There is a Young Men's Christian Association in the College, to which a large majority of the students belong, which is affiliated with the Y. M. C. A. of the city, yet belongs to the Intercollegiate body. The Secretary of the latter reports that a larger percentage of our students are members of the Y. M. C. A. than in any other institution in New England. This organization has its well attended weekly meeting and conducts a general meeting in the chapel every Sunday morning, which all the school is invited to attend. There is also a Young Women's Association which has its weekly meeting, and during the past year has had a class in Mission study.

These associations extend a cordial welcome to new students and do much to render the social life of the institution pleasant and profitable.

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## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

As appears on another page, a student may pay a part of his tuition by work. The work at present consists in setting type, in which students learn the art of printing, and in the conduct of the house and care of the buildings and grounds under superintendence. It is the intention not merely thus to get the work done, but to render the necessity of doing the work an opportunity for industrial training, so far as relates to all things done in house-keeping, care of rooms, dining room, kitchen, cooking, sewing, etc., organizing the students not only to do the work, but to teach, so far as may be practicable, different students to do a variety of things thoroughly, systematically, easily and rapidly. The same is to be done in outside work. Besides this general care and type-setting, as soon as the requisite facilities can be provided it is intended to open a manual training department in the basement of Gymnasium Hall. This best use of our conditions will be thus tributary to a well rounded education, industrial training having its intellectual and moral benefits, as well as any other.

Opportunity is afforded some of the more advanced students to teach in the lower grades. Such students pay in part their expenses by so doing, and acquire useful experience.

## MUSIC.

Lessons on the piano, two a week, can be had for the small extra charge of five dollars a term, by such students as shall have paid in cash the regular charge of the school. One dollar a term is charged for the use of piano. Vocal training is given as far as circumstances allow. In Gymnasium Hall pupils are taught to read music and drilled in choral singing. Quartettes and other clubs are occasionally formed for the promotion of musical interests.

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## RHETORICAL TRAINING.

In addition to the regular class drill in the use of both French, Italian, and English, public rhetorical exercises are held weekly, in which all students above the First Form in the Academy have their parts at stated intervals. The exercises consist of debates, declamations, readings, orations and compositions. These are prepared under the direction of different members of the Faculty, but special training in expression is given by the Instructor of Elocution. In these exercises is acquired fitness for the prize contests mentioned elsewhere.

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## REGULAR STUDENTS.

Students are required to conform entirely to the Course of Study to which they are assigned, and are not allowed to enter other courses without a special permit from the Faculty.

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## SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Students, are, by vote of the Faculty, admitted to a special course of study in connection with the regular classes; and they are required to pass such examinations as will prove that they are qualified to make satisfactory progress in the branches they may wish to pursue.

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## STUDIES IN ACADEMY AND COLLEGE.

The following brief statements will give the student a view of the opportunities afforded him.



## ENGLISH.

The most important branch of study here is that of the English language and Literature. This is a great task. To acquire a vocabulary with which one can make himself understood in ordinary relations of life, to learn to read a newspaper to some advantage requires considerable time and effort, but really to gain such a mastery of the great noble language as becomes a liberally educated man, to enter into a new and broad system of thought requires years of study. It necessitates constant and prolonged reading, writing and conversation to acquire a nice discrimination in the use of words, to learn to think instinctively in the idioms of the speech, and imbibe the spirit and life of the literature. This necessitates not only the direct study of the language but the large use of it in the study of the various other subjects which are pursued in an educational course. The young, undisciplined mind must get its discipline in this process. It is the aim of the following course to equip the foreign youth with power to use the English language in conversation, in writing and in public address correctly clearly and effectively. To this end much more time is devoted to this study than in other institutions of learning. The work required of teachers is very arduous and severe. Adaptations are necessary in pursuing the course here laid down peculiar to the class of learners.

## ACADEMY

## FIRST FORM.

Language—Practical exercises in English	Buehler
Writing in English	Maxwell and Smith
Literature—American Literature	
Shakespeare's " Merchant of Venice "	

## SECOND FORM.

Language—Writing in English	Maxwell and Smith
Literature—American Literature	
Shakespeare's "As You Like It "	

## THIRD FORM

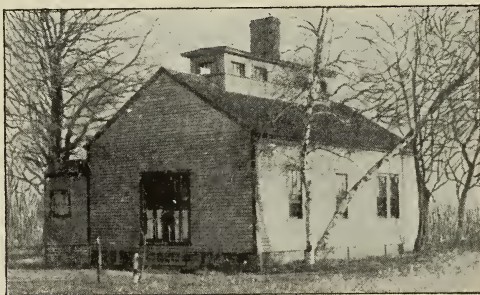
Language—Rhetoric	Herrick and Damon
Literature—Books required for college entrance	

## FOURTH FORM

Language—Rhetoric	Herrick and Damon
Literature—Books required for college entrance	



GYMNASIUM HALL. Erected 1893. Originally intended for a Gymnasium. It is used as a dormitory for boys and for Recitation rooms.



PRINTING OFFICE

## COLLEGE.

## FRESHMAN.

Course A<sup>1</sup>—Outline of English Literature to Shakespeare.

Course A<sup>2</sup>—Argumentation. Study of the best examples with special application to debate.

## SOPHOMORE.

Course B<sup>1</sup>—Outline of English Literature from Shakespeare to the nineteenth century, with special study of Shakespeare and Milton.

Course B<sup>2</sup>—English Composition Barrett Wendell

## JUNIOR.

Course C—Theories of Poetry. A study of the principles of literature. Aristotle's Poetics is used as a basis.

\*Course D—Nineteenth century poetry. Critical reading of the best poets of the nineteenth century.  
Practice in versification.

\*Course E—Development of English fiction. Critical reading of representative English novels and short stories.  
Practice in narration.

## SENIOR.

\*Course F—English Prose, exclusive of fiction. Critical reading of the best English essays and orations.  
Practice in the writing of essays and orations.

\*Course G—Origin and development of the drama from Aeschylus to Shakespeare.  
Practice in dramatic structure.

All students in regular course study one other modern language besides English, the French are required to take French throughout the course, the Italians Italian, and the Spanish Spanish, that is, it is expected that these races will master their native language and literature, as well as if in their own country. A liberally educated Frenchman, or Italian, or Spaniard, using his native tongue ill would be grotesque.

All other races are required to take French, though they are not required to go so far in it as native Frenchmen.

\*These four courses are open to both Juniors and Seniors.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.****ACADEMY.****SECOND FORM.**

Study of Keetel's grammar. Graduated exercises. Drill in conversation. Three terms. Four hours a week first term. Three hours second and third terms.

**THIRD FORM.**

Study of the French grammar of Brachet, cours moyen. Readings in Duruy, Petite Histoire Generale. Drill in conversation. Three terms. Three hours a week.

**FOURTH FORM.**

Study of the Cours Superieur of Brachet. French composition. Teaching carried on in French only. Three terms. Three hours a week first and third terms. Two hours a week second term. Only students who speak French fluently are admitted to Fourth Form and College classes in French.

**COLLEGE FRESHMEN.**

French literature, from the origins to Louis XIV, three times a week. Composition, once a week. Analyses of the works of modern authors, once a week. Study of Larousse's Cours de Style, once a week. Three terms. Three hours a week.

**SOPHOMORE.**

French literature, from Louis XIV to the present time, three times a week. Composition once a week. Analyses of the works of modern authors, once a week. Rhetoric, once a week. Three terms. Three hours a week.

For Junior and Senior French see schedule.

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**Italian.**

The Department of Italian Language and Literature aims to provide for students of Italian nationality such courses in their native tongue as will help their intellectual development according to their national genius and historical tendencies.

At present all classes are held exclusively in Italian, but it is hoped to make provision later for Americans who wish to study Italian. The courses offered cover all the ground from the study of Elementary Italian up to a thorough study of Italian Art and Literature.

The courses are the following:

ELEMENTARY COURSE—Italian grammar; easy translations, readings and compositions. Books—Bocci e Zaccaria's *IV Libro di Letture*, Fornaciari's grammar.

Reading:

P. Mantegazza: *Testa*.  
Novellino.

ADVANCED COURSE—Italian Syntax, with examples. Translations and composition. Books—De Amicis' *Cuore*, Manzoni's *I Promessi Sposi*.

Reading:

P. Mantegazza: *Testa*.  
T. Grossi: *Marco Visconti*.  
M. D'Azzeglio: *Nicolo'dei Lapi*  
M. D'Azzeglio: *Ettore Fieramosca*.  
C. Cantu: *Margherita Pusterla*.

RHETORIC AND STYLE—A complete study of the elements of style, compositions and declamations. Books—Finzi's *Principi di Stilistica e Metrica*, Giosué Carducci's *Crestomazia*. Part V. Petrarca's *Canzoniere*, Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*, Francesco Bertolini's *Manuale illustrato di Storia d'Italia*.

Reading:

A. Manzoni: *Poesie*.  
G. Parini: *Il Giorno*.  
G. Leopardi: *Pensieri*.  
V. Monti: *Illiade*.

The preceding are Academy courses and each occupies one year, three hours weekly. In order to enter upon the College courses a student must have completed the Academy courses, or else passed an examination on the subjects covered.

The College Courses are:

ITALIAN LITERATURE—A rapid survey of Italian Literature, three hours a week for one year. Books—Finzi's *Manuale di Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, Torraca's *Manuale della Letteratura Italiana*. This course must be taken before being admitted to any of the other College courses. By special permission it can be taken at the same time with others.

Reading:

Manzoni: *Tragedie*.  
V. Monti: *Tragedie*.  
A. Dante: *Vita nuova*.  
V. Alfieri: *Tragedie*.



DANTE—A study of the Divine Comedy. Two hours a week through the year. The completion of this course generally requires two years.

ITALIAN LITERATURE IN THE XVI CENTURY—In this course the works of the writers of the Golden Age of Italian Literature are read and the artistic development of the time carefully studied two hours a week. This course will be given alternately with the following:

Reading:

L. Ariosto: Orlando Furioso.

T. Tasso: Gerusalemme Liberata.

Galileo: Il Saggiatore.

ITALIAN LITERATURE IN THE XIX CENTURY—A study of Italian Literature in the last Century with special attention paid to the development of Romanticism, two hours weekly.

Reading:

U. Foscolo: Poesie.

G. Giusti: Poesie.

G. Leopardi: Poesie.

G. Carducci: Odi Barbare.

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## Latin.

### ACADEMY.

The Preparatory Latin Course is the usual four years' Academy course. The ground work is mastered in the first two terms of the first year, and a careful drill is given in paradigms, the principles of syntax, and the writing of simple prose exercises. The third term is devoted mainly to the reading of easy prose, with a view to acquiring a vocabulary and facility. The text book used for the second year is D'Ooge's second year Latin. The preparation of assigned lessons is accompanied by an extensive sight reading and frequent written translations. A review of paradigms is followed by a systematic study of syntax, with illustrative composition exercises. The study of Cicero (six orations) in the third year follows much the same method. In composition the preparation is required of connected passages based upon the text. In the study of Vergil—the first six books of the Aeneid—in the fourth year, the special aim is the comprehension of the Aeneid and the appreciation of it as literature.



## COLLEGE.

## FRESHMAN.

FIRST TERM—Livy, Books XXI and XXII, especially with a view to Livy's peculiarities of style and diction. SECOND TERM—Horace, selected odes, satires and epistles. Comparison with French and English version and parallel passages from modern literature—Roman life, customs and localities. THIRD TERM—Cicero, *De Senectute*. The style, particularly choice and arrangement of words.

## SOPHOMORE.

FIRST TERM—*Captivi* or *Menaechmi* of Plautus and *Phormio* of Terence—Colloquial Latin as distinguished from literary; features of Roman law and customs. SECOND TERM—Selected Letters of Cicero. Chosen to exhibit Cicero's traits of character, the incidents of his life, the setting of the historic events. THIRD TERM—Tacitus, the *Germania* and *Agricola*. Characteristics of Tacitus' style. Supplementary reading from other classical sources.

Throughout the Sophomore year the History of Latin Literature is studied, Wilkins' Primer being the manual.

## JUNIOR YEAR.

Latin is elective for this year. The course is as follows:—FIRST TERM—Pliny's Letters. SECOND TERM—Latin Lyric Poetry. THIRD TERM—Classic Mythology, with Ovid's *Metamorphoses* as text, supplemented by reading from other authors.

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Greek.

## ACADEMY.

The study of Greek is commenced in the third preparatory year. The beginner's work is completed in two terms. The last term of the third Academy year, and the first of the fourth are devoted to four books of the *Anabasis*. The rest of the fourth year is given to the first three books of the *Iliad*.

## COLLEGE.

## FRESHMAN.

FIRST TERM—Selections from the *Odyssey*, Books VI-XIII. Students are required to present papers upon phases of Homeric life; as illustrated in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. SECOND TERM—Lysias, Selected Oration—Attic prose style, Athenian life and customs. THIRD TERM—Plato, *Apology* and *Crito*. Illustrated by comparison with passages from other works of Plato.

Throughout Freshman year the History of Greek Literature is studied, with Jebb's Primer as a basis.

## SOPHOMORE.

GREEK TRAGEDY—The Alcestis of Euripides, Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, and Agamemnon of Aeschylus are read.

NEW TESTAMENT GREEK—Provision is made for the reading of one of the Gospels and one or more Epistles by students contemplating the ministry. Passages from the New Testament are frequently used for sight reading.

## Mathematics.

## ACADEMY.

FIRST YEAR—Algebra, four hours. Wentworth's complete Chaps. 1-12. Four operations, Factors. Fractions. Equations of the First Degree. Mental Arithmetic.

SECOND YEAR—Algebra, four hours. Chaps. 13-19. Involution. Evolution. Equations of the Second Degree. Indeterminate Equations. Theory of Exponents. Radicals and Radical Equations.

THIRD YEAR—First Term. Three hours. Algebra. Ratio and Proportion. Binomial Theorem. Series and Review.

Second Term. Plane Geometry. Wells, Book I and Original work.

Third Term. Plane Geometry. Books II and III and Original work.

## FOURTH YEAR.

First Term. Plane Geometry. Book V and review.

Second Term. Astronomy.

Young.

Third Term. Astronomy.

Young.

## COLLEGE.

## FRESHMAN.

First Semester. Solid Geometry. Wells. Four Books.

Second Semester. Plane Trigonometry. Wentworth.

## SOPHOMORE.

First Semester. Higher Algebra. Wentworth.

Second Semester. Spherical Trigonometry.

## JUNIOR AND SENIOR.

First Semester. Analytics.

Second Semester. Calculus.

Sophomore and Junior Elective.

## Science.

### FIRST FORM.

#### PHYSIOLOGY.

Anatomy and physiology of the skeleton, of the muscles of the digestive, circulatory and respiratory systems. Secretions. The nervous system. The special senses. Notions of hygiene. The alcohol and tobacco habits. Practical work in biological chemistry. Dissections.

One term. Three hours a week.

#### SOPHOMORE PHYSICS.

Elements of mechanics. Acoustics, Optics. Heat. Electricity. Magnetism.

Two terms. Four hours a week.

#### SOPHOMORE BOTANY.

Organography. Physiology. Classification. Study of the most important families. Botanical geography. Dissections.

One term. Four hours a week.

#### JUNIOR CHEMISTRY.

The atomic theory. The metalloids. The metals. Brief course in assaying. Laboratory work.

Two terms. Four hours a week.

#### JUNIOR ZOOLOGY.

Anatomy, Physiology and Taxonomy of Protozoa, Porifera, Coelenterata, Echinodermata, Vermes, Mollusca, Arthropoda, and Vertebrata. Dissections.

One term. Four hours a week.

#### SENIOR GEOLOGY.

Dynamical geology. Atmospheric, aqueous, igneous and organic agencies. Structural geology. Sedimentation. Igneous rocks. Metamorphism. Historical geology. Archean, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary epochs. Study of characteristic fossils. Geological excursions in the neighborhood of Springfield.

Two terms. Three hours a week.

#### SENIOR MINERALOGY.

Crystallography. Physical and chemical properties of minerals. Study of the principal mineralogical species. Practical work with College collections.

One term. Three hours a week.

## BIBLE STUDY.

The Bible is the noblest book in the world. It lies back of all modern Occidental Literatures and is the fountain head and inspiration of the best that is to be found in them. In a school for all nations it must have a commanding position.

The English Bible is the noblest of Bibles. More labor, more learning, higher scholarship, and clearer spiritual discernment have been engaged in translating the original into English than into any other modern speech. In any rational scheme for the education of youth, it must be given the supreme place. As containing a revelation of God, as the text book of Christianity, as recording the most important history, as a library of the best models of literature, in prose and poetry, lofty in theme, pure and rich in vocabulary, simple and stately in biography, in narrative, in essay and oration, sublime in lyric, epic and drama, to attempt to educate young men and women apart from it is a crime against human nature.

It is the aim of the American International College in the study of this great book to give a just view of Biblical Christianity, to familiarize the student with its fundamental truths, to afford him a full acquaintance with the books of the Bible and their development, to furnish him with the best results of modern study, and, according to him the unmost freedom of inquiry, train him in a right and correct method of investigation.

(For the Academy course in Bible, see the Schedule of Studies.)

The College course extends through the four years, two hours weekly for thirty-six weeks. The text books are the Bible; the Oxford helps to the study of the Bible; Moulton's Modern Reader's Bible, the volumes on Isaiah and Daniel and the Minor Prophets. Notes on matters relating to introduction, analysis and literature are frequently given, and discussions are held on practical religion. The aim is to induct students into an appreciation and understanding of the value of the Bible in religion and literature, as viewed by evangelical Christianity.

The Old Testament is studied during Freshman and Sophomore year. The Pentateuch, the Historical and Poetical books, together with Biblical archaeology and chronology, and the history of the nations that come in contact with the Chosen People, are studied during the Freshman year. The Sophomore year is largely devoted to a study of the literary prophets in chronological order. The course is completed by a study of the interval between the Old and New Testaments.

In Junior year the New Testament books are studied, the historical, epistolary and apocalyptic in order. With this is a course in antiquities and customs, the effort being made to understand the historic setting of the literature.

Doctrines, for one term, three hours weekly, constitute the course for Senior year. When text books are used they are Fairchild, Elements of Theology and Bruce, Apologetics.

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## HISTORY.

### ACADEMY.

History is studied during three years of the Academy course, the first, second and fourth, two terms of each year. The subjects covered are Greek History, Roman History (including a portion of Mediaeval) and English History.

### COLLEGE.

The course in history, Junior year, four hours weekly for twenty-four weeks, begins with a review of Ancient history. introducing the results of the study of Chaldean, Babylonian, Assyrian, Egyptian and Phoenician civilization in the Old Testament course of Freshman and Sophomore years and using Fisher, Brief History of the Nations, as the text book. Persian, Greek and Roman history is reviewed with special reference to the Middle Ages. The mediaeval period is made the chief study of the course. The text book is Adams' Civilization during the Middle Ages. There are discussions, references to and reports on the works of historians and occasional special topics. The origins of, and developments into, modern history are emphasized. The purpose is to complete the modern period of history.

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## PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES.

In Junior and Senior years, the two classes study together Ethics, Psychology, Economics and Political Science.

In Ethics the text books are Porter, Hopkins and Mackensie; in Psychology two terms with Ladd, James and Stout for authors. The aim is to train the student rightly to study himself and human nature, that so long as he lives he may pursue and enjoy the deeper sciences of man.

The pressing problems of the time are in Economics and nothing is more interesting to the generality of students, unless it be to these natives of different lands with varying forms of government more or less oppressive, Political Science. An entire year



four hours a week is given to these subjects. In the former the text books are Hadley and Gide. In the science of government the books used are Woodrow Wilson's "The State" and Sidgwick's Elements of Politics, and Leacock's Elements.

### SPECIAL OBSERVANCES.

Certain days are named in the Calendar for special observance. The aim is to emphasize important events in History from time to time, thus exciting interest, and cultivating patriotism. The exercises are in part by students, in part by the Faculty, and speakers from without.

### STUDENT SOCIETIES.

The Reading Association of students has established and maintains a reading room in which leading magazines and papers in English, French and Italian are found.

An Editorial Board publish monthly, in connection with Le Citoyen Franco-American, a paper called from the college colors the "Yellow and White."

A Young Men's Christian Association, to which a large majority of the Students belong, is very helpful to the college life. The Young Women's Association finds its special sphere among themselves. The Lyceum gives an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of Parliamentary modes of procedure.

### LIBRARY.

The College Library of about 3500 volumes is open daily. Students also have free use of the Springfield City Library, which is very large and well equipped.

### THE CABINET.

A cabinet of mineralogical specimens, well assorted and adapted to introductory study has been provided by friends. Rev. Joseph Provost of Connecticut made the first contribution, Rev. Collins G. Burnham of Chicopee gave his own collection in which are some specimens that are rare and valuable. But Professor Daniel S. Martin of Brooklyn, N. Y. has made by far the largest contribution and spent a considerable time in the arrangement of the entire collection to the best advantage.

### STANDING.

Each instructor keeps a record of daily recitations, and the general average, together with the results of examinations, gives the standing of each student. An average of 60 upon a scale of 100 is required to maintain class membership.



## DEGREES.

The college confers the degree of A. B. upon students who complete the regular classical course, and the degree of B. S. upon these who complete a corresponding attainment in the Literary Course.

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## SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

To encourage excellence, prizes and scholarships are awarded at the end of every year, the latter consisting of money applied to the student's account for the following year, except that in the case of seniors the money is available for their current account. These awards are announced at Commencement and in the Catalogue of the following year.

## GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

To every student in any department of good character and satisfactory deportment who attains a rank of 85 on a scale of 100 in all his studies, and 95 in his industrial service is awarded without examination a scholarship of ten dollars.

## SPECIAL PROFICIENCY.

For the following scholarships awarded upon special examinations, those are eligible as contestants who rank 60 in all their studies and 85 in the subject of examination. No award is made unless 90 is attained in the examinations.

In French and in Italian a scholarship is offered annually in each of the four most advanced classes—the amounts being \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, in order of classes.

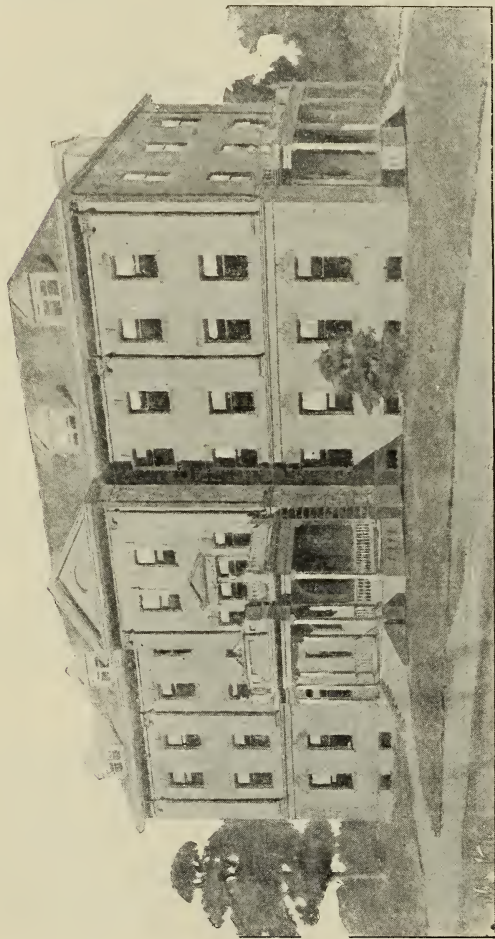
## IN THE COLLEGE.

For excellence in English scholarships are awarded to Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes of \$10, \$8, and \$6 respectively.

In each of the following subjects, when the course of study prescribed in the College is completed, an examination upon its entire subject matter is given and the student who attains the highest mark is awarded ten dollars—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Science, History, Economics, Psychology, Political Science and the Bible.

## IN THE ACADEMY.

A scholarship of five dollars is awarded at the end of the fourth year for the best examination upon the entire subject matter of the following subjects of the Academy course—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, History, English and Bible.



WOMAN'S HALL. Erected 1899. Dormitory for young women, built with funds furnished by women. On the first floor are the chapel, recitation hall, dining room with kitchen and complete domestic facilities sufficient for the entire institution.

In general the Heads of Departments may, at their discretion, offer a scholarship of five dollars for excellence in examination on the subject matter of the year in their own department.

#### PRIZES.

Eligibility of a student for contest for the following prizes is conditioned upon his being up square with the class in which he is enrolled with a rank of at least 60 in all its prescribed studies, and upon his having done his rhetorical work satisfactorily during the year.

In the college, a first and second prize are offered for excellence in declamation demonstrated in a special contest. These prizes are in books respectively of three and two dollars in value. No student is eligible for the first prize in two successive years.

There is also a reward of five dollars in books for superiority in a special prize debate.

In the Academy, two prizes are offered for excellence in declamation, one for young men and one for young women of three dollars each in books. No student is eligible for this prize in two successive years.

For excellence in composition in the French, Italian and English languages, on topics assigned to different classes and in connection with different lines of study, scholarships are awarded at the discretion of the Faculty. Competing essays are to be handed in, on or before April 24, 1907.

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#### DISCIPLINE.

The Faculty of the American International College endeavor to govern in a thoroughly Christian spirit with unwavering faith in the potency of kindly and patient appeal to the young to be Christian, right-minded, manly and womanly in their conduct. With only a few regulations, such as any thoughtful student would impose upon himself in order to attain the best results from his opportunities, each student is urged to judge for himself what is honorable in the various conditions that arise, and to do it. It is interesting to observe that this mode of appeal is generally effective, and good order is the result. Those who cannot rise to such a standard readily prove themselves unworthy to live in our community, and find a way to leave it.

#### LE CONSEIL.

During the past twelve years the students of the College have accepted a share of the responsibility in maintaining order, and in promoting the harmonious and effective life of the institution. A Conseil has been organized, consisting of one student from each

class, presided over by the President of the College, which deals with all cases of discipline, except those which pertain to attendance upon exercises and attainment in studies, the latter being retained in charge of the Faculty. The question which the Conseil has to consider is whether the conduct of a student is such as becomes a gentleman and is worthy of the College. The influence of this body has been excellent and very effective in securing order and a high standard of College decorum.

### EXPENSES.

It is the desire of the College to make it possible for worthy young men and women with high aims, but little money, who have energy and are willing to work, to acquire a liberal education. The fees here charged are much below the cost of board and tuition.

### TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. Age, fifteen years or more.
2. Every applicant must send or bring a certificate of good moral character.
3. All admissions and obligations are for the entire year, yet the relation of the new student to the institution is experimental for two months. If at the end of that period he has proved himself worthy both in deportment and studies he is enrolled as a full member of the school.

4. Expenses are extremely low:

Entrance fee .. .. .	\$ 3.00
Board 36 weeks .. .. .	100.00
Furnished room .. .. .	35.00
Heat .. .. .	10.00
Lights .. .. .	6.00
Laundry .. .. .	6.00
Tuition .. .. .	40.00
<hr/>	
Total .. .. .	\$200.00

Of this \$100 is to be paid at the opening of the school, \$50 December 1st and \$50 March 1st.

In addition to the above a deposit varying according to class, is to be made for books. If the student does not use up his deposit, the balance will be refunded to him at the end of the year, if all his bills are paid. This deposit for students for the fourth form and below is \$8, for Freshmen \$10, for Sophomores \$12, for Juniors and Seniors \$15. Piano music with use of piano is \$6 per term. Students in Chemistry or Physics are charged a small laboratory fee.



To secure the college against loss from abuse of property a deposit of three dollars is required of each occupant of a room upon taking possession. Assessment for damages will be deducted from this and the balance refunded when the room is vacated.

### PECUNIARY AID.

Students who are unable to pay in cash the entire charge of the college may be assisted in two ways: The college will furnish work within, or aid in securing work outside the institution, by which he may earn in part or wholly his deficiency: When he lacks more than he can pay in cash and by a reasonable amount of work, a scholarship may be granted, varying according to conditions. To become entitled to this assistance either in work or granted scholarship, the student must frankly and truthfully declare the facts of his financial condition and bring testimonials as to his need and worthiness of aid. This grant shall be made only to such as are satisfactory to the faculty in respect to progress in their studies, faithfulness in work, honesty in paying bills, and in conformity to requirements of the institution both in outward conduct and in the exercise of a kindly and helpful spirit. This scholarship will be awarded at the end of the year and only to those who continue in school during the entire year, though at the end of each term the student may be informed whether or not he has attained the requisite standard. Those who leave earlier will be settled with on the basis of \$200 and no abatement in charges will be made for less than half a term.

### TEXT BOOKS. .

Each student furnishes his own text books. Much delay and inconvenience has been often suffered in this matter, so that now the College provides books and sells them to students at cost. Accordingly each student of the Academy in or below the Fourth Form is required to deposit with the secretary of the Faculty \$8, Freshmen \$10, Sophomores \$12, Juniors and Seniors \$15, for books. If when he goes away, he has not purchased books amounting to the deposit the remainder of the money will be returned to him if his bills are paid. If however, his books shall cost more than this amount, he will be obliged to furnish more money.

### THINGS NEEDED.

Every student must provide himself with towels—at least half a dozen, and with three table napkins and a ring, four pillow slips and four sheets. All should be furnished with clothing suitable for work as well as for school and church. Parents should be particular to provide their children with good stockings and



materials for mending. Girls must have umbrellas, waterproofs and overshoes. Besides these, boys should have shoe blacking and brushes.

Money for boys should be sent to the Principal of the Boys' department, and for girls to the Principal of the Woman's department. Otherwise it may be spent to the disadvantage of pupil and school, and no one will be responsible but the parent. When desired, monthly reports of the conduct and standing will be sent to parents or guardians.

### ON TIME.

It is of the first importance that students be on hand at the beginning of the term. Not infrequently a delay of a few days throws a student out of line for the year, prolonging the course. No abatement from the year's charges is made to those who come in late, except by special vote of the Faculty, in cases of insurmountable difficulty. The student who is not in place on the day of opening after the Christmas vacation will be obliged to pay **one dollar** before he regains his title to the privileges of the school. If he remain absent without previous permission he will forfeit his connection with the school.

### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. All students are required to attend public worship regularly on Sunday, at such churches as may be arranged by the Faculty.

2. All resident students are required to attend daily chapel worship in the morning and evening.

3. No resident student, except by permission of the proper officer, shall remain out of the college after 10 o'clock at night, at which hour the doors are closed.

4. Every student is expected to keep his room in good order, and do with care the manual labor which he contracts to do. Work ill done will be discounted.

5. The use of tobacco and intoxicants and profane or vulgar language is forbidden.

6. Students must obtain permission to absent themselves from the college.

7. Students are held responsible for any damage done to the rooms they occupy or the property of the college.

## PRIZES JUNE, 1907

## ACADEMY.

English Declamation.	First, Aristides E. Geannelis.
	Second, Michele Frasca.
Debate.	Honorable Mention, David Davidian.
	First, Vladimir Boyadjieff.
	Second, Robert Cuendet.
	Honorable Mention, Bonu Tchakmakoff.

## GYMNASIUM HALL SCHOOL.

History—Nikolas Andrones.	
Arithmetic A—Lazare Damianides.	
“	B—Philip Stamatiadis.
Bible A—Anastasios Tjiattas.	
“	B—Lazare Damianides.
English A—Lazare Damianides.	
“	B—Pablo Navarro.
U. S. Constitution—Frank Mustaro.	

## SCHEME OF STUDIES.

The courses of study offered in this institution are those usually offered in the American College leading to the degree of B. A. modified and adapted to the needs of foreign youth, though not lessening the measure of work required for graduation. Also four years of work preparatory to the college are offered in the Academy; this academy corresponding to the average New England Academy or High School.

## CLASS A

Foreigners first need to acquire in some degree a practical command of the English language, even though they may be well advanced in ordinary academic or college branches. Hence we have a special class for those who lack sufficient English and those deficient in the common branches. This class is preparatory to the Academy and only those are admitted who, we judge, are likely to get into the Academy in a single year. This is known as Class A.

The studies pursued are a helpful introduction to American thought and life. The methods followed are adapted to those whose minds are well matured under advanced tuition in their own tongue.

## ENGLISH.

Vocabulary, pronunciation, constant practice in reading, writing, composition, occasional debate, study of classics, and the pursuit of common branches in the English language.

## BIBLE.

Careful study of the Life of Christ.

## GEOGRAPHY.

Practical English work in Frye's Complete Geography.

## HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gordy. A study of the development of American institutions and the responsibilities of good citizenship. Brief study of Constitution of the United States and development of American institutions.

## ARITHMETIC.

White's. A review of arithmetical processes with practice in commercial problems peculiar to American terms and methods

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 SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR.

	Hours.
*English	4
Bible	2
Geography	2
History	5
Vocal music	2
Rhetoricals	1
Arithmetic	5

\*For those especially deficient in English another course may be had in addition to the above.

## ACADEMY.

## FIRST FORM.

First and Second Terms.

	Hours.
English,	5
Bible, O. T. History, from the beginning to the Conquest of Canaan.	2
Latin, First year Latin,	5
Algebra and Mental Arithmetic,	4
Greek History,	3

First form students who have not had U. S. History take it with Class A.

## Third Term.

English,	5
Bible, O. T. History, from the beginning to the Conquest of Canaan,	2
Latin, First year Latin,	5
Algebra and Mental Arithmetic,	4
Physiology,	3

## SECOND FORM.—First Term.

English,	4
Latin, Second year Latin; Prose,	4
Algebra,	4
Roman History,	3
French or Italian,	4
Bible or Ethics	1

## Second Term.

English,	4
Latin,	4
Algebra,	4
Roman History,	3
French or Italian,	3
Bible, O. T. History, Conquest of Canaan to Israel in Exile,	2
U. S. Government,	1

## Third Term.

English,	4
Latin,	4
Algebra,	4
French or Italian,	3
Bible,	3
U. S. Government,	1

## THIRD FORM—First Term.

English,	3
Bible, O. T. History, Israel in Exile and after Captivity,	2
Latin, Cicero; Prose Composition,	4
Algebra,	3
French or Italian,	3
Greek, Beginner's Book,	5

## Second and Third Terms.

English,	3
Bible, Apostolic Church, Primitive Church in Jerusalem and Involuntary Extension,	2
Latin, Cicero; Prose Composition,	4
Geometry,	3
French or Italian,	3
Greek Beginner's, and Anabasis, Books I and II,	5

## FOURTH FORM—First Term.

English,	3
Bible, Apostolic Church, Completion,	2
Latin, Vergil,	4
Geometry,	3
French or Italian,	3
Greek, Anabasis, Books III and IV,	5

## Second Term.

English,	2
Bible, Apostolic Church, Completion,	2
Latin, Vergil,	4
Astronomy,	3
French or Italian,	2
Greek, Iliad, Book I,	5
English History,	3

## Third Term.

English,	2
Latin, Vergil,	4
Astronomy,	3
French or Italian,	3
Greek, Iliad, Books II and III,	5
English History,	3

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**REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO COLLEGE.**
**LATIN.**

Cæsar, four books; Cicero, six orations; Vergil, six books of Aeneid; Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Prose Composition; Translation at sight of easy Latin; History of Rome (Meyer's); Roman pronunciation.

**GREEK.**

Xenophon's Anabasis, four books; Homer's Iliad, three books, Greek Grammar, Meyer's Greek History.

Real equivalents will be accepted. See the Department of Latin and Greek at the end.

**MATHEMATICS.**

Plane Geometry; Algebra through Quadratics; Arithmetic with the Metric System.

**BIBLE.**

Life of Christ, Stalker; Life of Paul, Stalker; Old Testament History, Hurlburt.



## ENGLISH.

The candidate is required to write one or more paragraphs on subjects connected with the prescribed readings indicated below. A more detailed knowledge of those chosen for study is expected. In all cases the papers must be reasonably correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, division into paragraphs, and logical arrangement.

I. The books prescribed for study in 1906, 1907 and 1908 are:—Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*; Milton's *L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus*, and *Lycidas*; Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America*; Macaulay's *Essays on Milton and Life of Johnson*.

II. The books prescribed for reading in 1906, 1907 and 1908 are:—Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and *The Merchant of Venice*; The Sir Roger de Coverly papers in *The Spectator*; Irving's *Life of Goldsmith*; Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner*; Scott's *Ivanhoe* and *The Lady of the Lake*; Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette*, *Lancelot and Elaine* and *The Passing of Arthur*; Lowell's *The Vision of Sir Launfal*; George Elliot's *Silas Marner*.

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CLASSICAL COURSE.

## COLLEGE.

Subjects marked \* are elective.

When the study of French is completed in the Academy, the study of Italian may be begun by French speaking students in the college.

When the study of Italian is completed in the academy, the study of French may be begun by Italian speaking students in the college.

Opportunity for the study of Spanish is offered to those who have completed the courses in French or Italian in the Academy.

Classes in elective subjects will be organized only when applied for by a sufficient number of students.

The following rhetorical work is required: Of each student, three essays and three debates annually; of Sophomores and Freshmen, two declamations and one oration; and of Juniors and Seniors, one declamation and two orations annually.

## SCHEDULE.

## FRESHMAN—First Term.

English—Course A <sup>1</sup> and Course A <sup>2</sup> .	3
Bible—Old Testament course: Pentateuch and Historical Books.	2
Latin—Livy, books XXI and XXII.	3
Greek—Odyssey VI-VIII: Greek Literature.	3
Solid Geometry.	3
French, Italian or Spanish.	3

## Second Term.

English—Course A <sup>1</sup> and Course A <sup>2</sup> .	3
Bible—Old Testament Course. Historical and Poetical Books.	2
Latin—Horace.	3
Greek—Lysias: Greek Literature.	3
Solid Geometry: Plane Trigonometry.	3
French, Italian or Spanish.	3

## Third Term.

English—Course A <sup>1</sup> and Course A <sup>2</sup> .	3
Bible—Old Testament Prophets.	2
Latin—Cicero, De Senectute.	3
Greek—Plato, Apology and Crito. Greek Literature.	3
Plane Trigonometry.	3
French, Italian or Spanish.	3

## SOPHOMORE.

(18 hours per week required.)

## First Term.

English—Course B <sup>1</sup> and B <sup>2</sup> .	3
Bible—Old Testament Prophets, concluded	2
Latin—Plautus and Terence: Latin Literature.	3
Physics.	4
French, Italian or Spanish.	3
*Euripides Alcestis.	3
*Higher Algebra.	3

## Second Term.

English—Course B <sup>1</sup> and B <sup>2</sup> .	3
Bible—Chronology, Archaeology.	2
Latin—Letters of Cicero, Latin Literature.	3
Physics.	4
French, Italian or Spanish	3
*Sophocles, Oedipus Tyrannus.	3
*Higher Algebra: Spherical Trigonometry.	3

## Third Term.

English—Courses B <sup>1</sup> and B <sup>2</sup> .	3
Bible—Isaiah, Interval between Old and New Testaments	2
Latin—Germania and Agricola of Tacitus: Latin Literature	3
Botany.	4
French, Italian or Spanish.	3
*Aeschylus, Agamemnon.	3
*Spherical Trigonometry.	3

## JUNIOR.

(19 hours per week required.)

## First Term.

English—Course C.	3
Bible—New Testament Course, History and Epistles.	2
Chemistry.	4
History.	3
*French, Italian or Spanish.	3
*English, Courses D and E, each.	3
*Pliny's Letters.	3
*Analytical Geometry.	3

## Second Term.

English—Course C.	3
Bible—New Testament Course continued.	2
Chemistry.	4
History.	4
*French, Italian or Spanish.	3
*English Courses D and E, each	3
Analytical Geometry: Calculus.	3

## Third Term.

English—Course C.	3
Bible—Antiquities and Customs.	2
Zoology.	3
Political Economy.	4
*French, Italian or Spanish.	3
English, Courses D and E, each	3
*Classic Mythology.	3
*Calculus.	3

## SENIOR.

Required 16 hours per week first and second terms; 14 hours per week.

## First Term.

English—One of Courses D, E, F, G.	3
Bibles—Doctrines.	2
Psychology.	4

Political Science.	4
*English—Courses D, E, F, G, each	2
*Geology.	3
*French, Italian or Spanish.	3
*Sociology.	3
*New Testament Greek.	3
*Pliny's Letters.	3
*Analytical Geometry.	3

### Second Term.

English—Courses D, E, F, G, each	3
Bible—Doctrines.	2
Psychology.	4
Political Science.	4
*English—Courses D, E, F, G, each	3
Geology.	4
*French, Italian or Spanish.	3
*Sociology.	3
*New Testament Greek.	3
*Latin Lyric Poetry.	3
*Analytical Geometry: Calculus.	3

### Third Term.

English, D, E, F, G, each	4
Evidences of Christianity.	3
*English—Courses D, and E, each	3
*English, Courses F and G, each	4
*Crystallography.	3
*French, Italian or Spanish.	3
*Classic Mythology	3
*Calculus.	3

## REGISTER OF STUDENTS—1906-7

## COLLEGE

## SENIOR

Panayiota Gorgion Alexandrakis,	Natick, Mass.
Jonathan Edwards Devirian,	Rochester, N. Y.
Henri Larivée,	Montreal, P. Q.
Eve Leah Rollins,	Grande Ligne, Canada

## FRESHMAN

Thomas Salvatore Russo,	Philadelphia, Pa.
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## SPECIAL

Zepherine Anna Dupuis,	St. Paul de Chester, P. Q.
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## ACADEMY

## THIRD FORM

Anastasia George Alexandrakis,	Natick, Mass.
Elaine Alexandrakis,	Natick, Mass.
Benjamin Kachadoor D'Bogosian,	Providence, R. I.
Constantine Eliopoulos,	Springfield, Mass.
Melcho Elkas,	Fitchburg, Mass.
Rachel Wallof,	New Britain, Conn.

## SECOND FORM

Vladimir Nicholoff Boyadjieff,	Selo Saray, Bulgaria
Robert E. Cuendet,	St. Croix, Switzerland
Philip S. Devirian,	Rochester, N. Y.
Vincenzo Gatto,	Tripi, Italy
Paul Hannush,	Paterson, N. J.
Nicola Salerni,	Astoria, L. I.
Stephen Stoyanoff,	Springfield, Mass.

## FIRST FORM

Vito Bonmarito,	Boston, Mass.
Nicholas Carvaines,	New York City
David Davidian,	Thompsonville, Conn.
Mary Bessie Devirian,	Rochester, N. Y.
John Frezza,	Bound Brook, N. J.
Joseph Minas Housepian,	Springfield, Mass.
Michael Mastrangelo,	Boston, Mass.
Guido Louis Metelli,	Windsor Locks, Conn.
Antonio San Giacomo,	Newark, N. J.



## SPECIAL

Angelo M. Centanni,	Bloomfield, N. J.
Joch King Chung,	Canton, China
Vincent Colelli,	Springfield, Mass.
John D'Antonio,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pietro Salterelli Eddy,	Buffalo, N. Y.
Delcho Eneff,	New York City
Eugene Fantetti,	New York City
Michele Frasca,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Aristides Emmanuel Geannelis,	New York City
Vicente Guerra,	Iaguasimas, Cuba
Placido Ierardi,	New Haven, Ct.
Silvio Martinelli,	Springfield, Mass.
Caloose Reuben Mehderian,	Chicopee, Mass.
Caroon Sakian,	New York City
Francesco Sannella,	Springfield, Mass.
Andrea Savcheff,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Vahan Joseph Shahboudagian,	Tabriz, Persia
Giuseppe Pietro Maria Spano,	Boston, Mass.
Vincenzo Sproviero,	New York City
Bonu Tchakmakoff,	Westfield, Mass.
Leopoldo Vaccaro,	Springfield, Mass.

## · GYMNASIUM HALL SCHOOL

## A CLASS

Seraphim Konstantine Alataris,	New York City
Nicholas Andrones,	New York City
George Theodore Bakopoulos,	Boston, Mass.
Eugenio Castiglione,	New Haven, Conn.
Hercules Nicholas Cazepis,	New York City
Joseph Culotta,	Boston, Mass.
Lazare Damianides,	New York City
Bruno de Biasi,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hermine Djinguerzian,	New York City
Pietro Donato,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Valentino Grandis,	Borgo San Dalmazzo, Italy
Nicholas Thomas Kapetanakis,	New York City
Andreas Linardos,	New York City
Earle Wentworth Makepeace,	Indian Orchard, Mass.
Maria Migliora,	Windsor Locks, Conn.
Frank Mustaro,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Personeni,	New York City
Nicholas A. Phletorides,	New York City
Domenico Privitera,	Carbondale, Pa.

John Psomos,  
 Vahram Shirinian,  
 Costas Stephanis,  
 Anastasios Tjiattas,  
 Cleanthes George Valsamopoulos,  
 Ruggiero Vecchiarelli,  
 Mercedes Villa,  
 John Yaxis,  
 Joan Coates Young,

Thompsonville, Conn.  
 New York City  
 New York City  
 New York City  
 Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 New York City  
 Ludlow, Mass.

## B CLASS AND SPECIALS

Emanuele Anastasi,  
 Andrew Matthew Catsampas,  
 Said Dartly,  
 Fernand Di Gennaro,  
 Michelino Di Stefano,  
 Francisco Fontanet Jolis,  
 Angel Guerra,  
 Gregory Guleserian,  
 Sima Hagopian,  
 Bagdasar Kupelian,  
 Georges Kuturissis,  
 Panayiotis Aristidon Lazaros,  
 Panayiotis Elias Lempeses,  
 Pablo Gregario Navarro,  
 Aram Raphaelian,  
 Philip Stamatiadis,  
 Demetrios Zaharopoulos,

Boston, Mass.  
 New York City  
 Summit, N. J.  
 Roxbury, Mass.  
 Boston, Mass.  
 New York City  
 Iagnasimas, Cuba  
 Hartford, Conn.  
 Springfield, Mass.  
 Worcester, Mass.  
 Bridgeport, Conn.  
 New York City  
 Lowell, Mass.  
 Havana, Cuba  
 Boston, Mass.  
 New York City  
 New York City

## OFFICERS OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

CHARLES GRILLO, President.

MISS PANAYIOTA ALEXANDRAKIS, Vice-President.

EVA L. ROLLINS, Secretary and Treasurer.

## ALUMNI.

	1894.	
Samuel E. Lord,		Lawrence, Mass.
	1896.	
Emil Joseph Palisoul,		Manchester, N. H.
	1898.	
Mardiros Ananikian,		Hartford, Conn.
Gustave Baechler,		Chicago, Ill.
*Clement A. Bourret,		Spencer, Mass.
Francois X. Boisvert,		Springfield, Mass.
	1899.	
Telesphore Taisne,		Auburn, Maine
	1900.	
George Burslem,		Baltimore, Maryland
Leon P. F. Vauthier,		Tabriz, Persia
	1901.	
Elijah Peter Gilman,		Springfield, Mass.
Gustave Louis Michaud,		San Jose, Costa Rica
Haygazoon Hagop Tashjian,		Ann Arbor, Mich.
	1902.	
Annabella Auger,		Toronto, Canada
Fernand Cattelain,		New York, N. Y.
Gaetano Caviachia,		Hanover, N. H.
Gilbert Luther Forte,		Sharon, Conn.
	1903.	
Jules Baechler,		New York, N. Y.
Carl Grillo,		Boston, Mass.
George Yavroumis,		New York, N. Y.
Aram Stephen Zartarian,		Boston, Mass.
Pellegrino Zolla,		Boston, Mass.
	1906.	
Pietro Angelo Cavicchia,		Newark, N. J.
Michitero Mikami,		Matsumoto, Japan
Mihran Gurunlu Garabedian		New York, N. Y.
	1907.	
Panayiota Alexandrakis,		Natick, Mass.
Jonathan Edwards Devirian,		Rochester, N. Y.
Eve Leah Rollins,		Grand Ligne, P. Q.
Henri Larrivee,		Montreal, P. Q.
*Deceased.		

## THE PRINTING OFFICE.

For many years the college has published Le Citoyen Franco-Americain or French American Citizen, but during the last year the paper has been suspended. It is now intended and steps are being taken to secure a press and a variety of type and equip the office not only to publish a weekly paper, but also leaflets, booklets, tracts and pamphlets for the furtherance of Christian education and enlightenment. This work will be done in several languages and students here will have opportunity to learn a valuable trade, and also in the practice of it to earn in good measure their education, as well as co-operate in the promotion of every good cause.

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## FORMS OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, located at Springfield, Mass., the sum of.....dollars, to be appropriated by the Trustees for the benefit of the College, in such manner as in their discretion they shall think will be most useful.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, located at Springfield, Mass., the sum of.....dollars, to be safely invested, and called the.....Scholarship Fund. The interest of this fund shall be applied to aid deserving and needy students in THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, located at Springfield, Mass., the sum of.....dollars, to be safely invested, and called the.....Endowment Fund. The interest shall be applied to the payment of the salaries of instructors in THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, as the Trustees shall deem expedient.

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## ANNUITY FUNDS.

Those who desire to devote ultimately a certain amount of money to the college, but need from it an income for the present, may well make their gift AT ONCE, and receive an annuity for life—a stipulated sum—which the college will guarantee. Such a fund is exempt from taxation, is a safe investment, affording a sure and regular income, and at the decease of the annuitant, becomes without question or cost a permanent force in Christian education.



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JOHN C. OTTO  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.